

VACCINE AND ANTIVIRAL PRIORITIZATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE (VAPAC)

February 22, 2021



ARIZONA DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH SERVICES

Health and Wellness for all Arizonans

VAPAC Overview

- Committee convenes to provide recommendations to ensure fair and equitable vaccine allocation across the State.
- Composed of state, local, and tribal experts.
- VAPAC recommendations will inform local allocation process.



COVID-19 Vaccinations in Arizona

Priority Phase 1B - Education & Childcare Workers, Protective Services Occupations, Adults 65 and older**, Remaining 1A

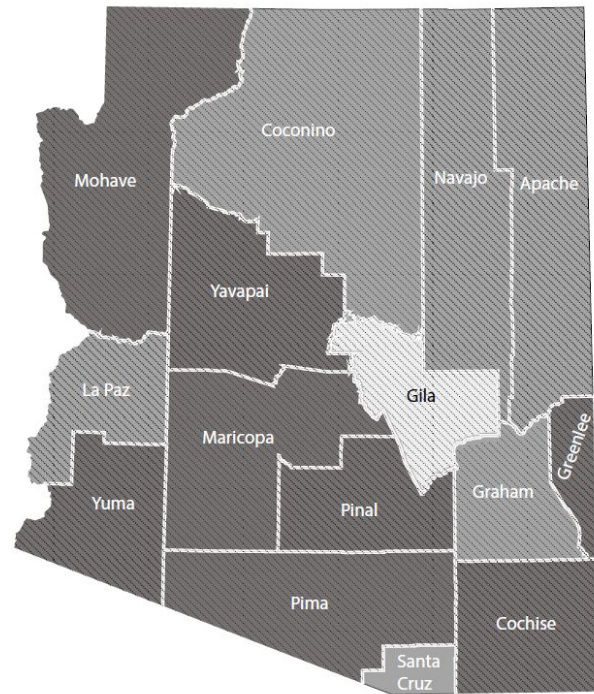
- 8 counties

Phase 1B - Essential Services/Critical Industry Workers, Adults with High-Risk Conditions in Congregate Settings, Remaining 1A & Prioritized 1B

- 6 counties

Phase 1C - Adults of Any Age with High-Risk Medical Conditions, Adults Living in Congregate Settings, Remaining 1A & 1B

- 1 county



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COVID-19 Vaccinations in Arizona

Hover over the icon to get more information on the data in this dashboard.



Total number of COVID-19 vaccine doses administered in Arizona

1,480,973

Total number of people who have received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine in Arizona

1,076,857

Number of people who are fully vaccinated against COVID-19 with at least one dose administered in Arizona

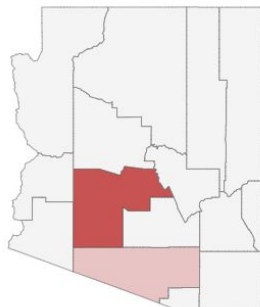
398,895

Total number of doses ordered in Arizona

1,610,310

Click below to filter data by the county of vaccine administration.

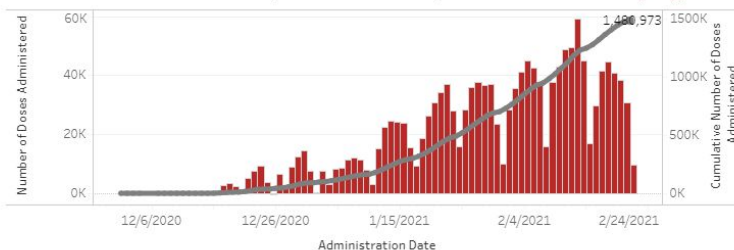
*Filtering will show all people with at least one dose in the selected county or State POD.



Click to filter on State PODs

*22,861 doses with missing county. Doses with missing county are included in the statewide counts.

The number of doses administered by administration date (■ cumulative sum ■ doses by day)

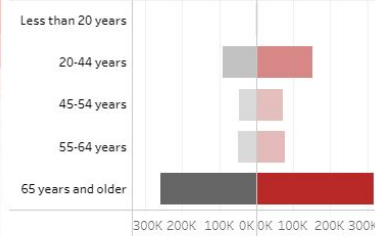


People who have received at least one dose by race/ethnicity



White	527,801 (49.0%)
Other Race/Unknown	386,504 (35.9%)
Hispanic or Latino	86,242 (8.0%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	33,642 (3.1%)
Asian	24,436 (2.3%)
Black or African American	16,105 (1.5%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2,453 (0.2%)

People who have received at least one dose by age and gender (■ male ■ female)



Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine

February 22, 2021

Karen Lewis, M.D.

Medical Director for the
Arizona Immunization Program Office



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Single Dose Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine

- 72% effective in preventing moderate & severe COVID-19 in the U.S.
- 85% effective against severe COVID-19
- 100% protective against hospitalization & death from COVID-19



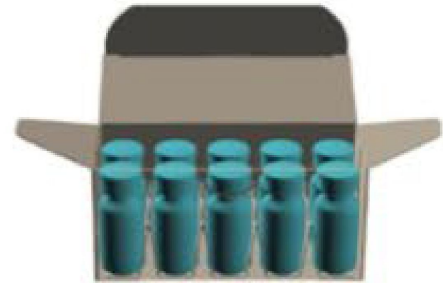
J&J Statement on EUA Application

- Efficacy against severe disease increased over time
 - No cases in vaccinated people after day 49.
- Protection was consistent across race, age groups, including > 60 years and across all variants and regions studied
 - Including South Africa where 95% of cases of COVID-19 were due to infection with B.1.351 variant



Janssen Vaccine Storage and Handling

- Store 2-8 ° C. for 3 months
- No reconstituting
- No preservative
- Use within 6 hours
- 5 dose vial/ 0.5 mL per dose



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Pending FDA EUA Details for Janssen Vaccine

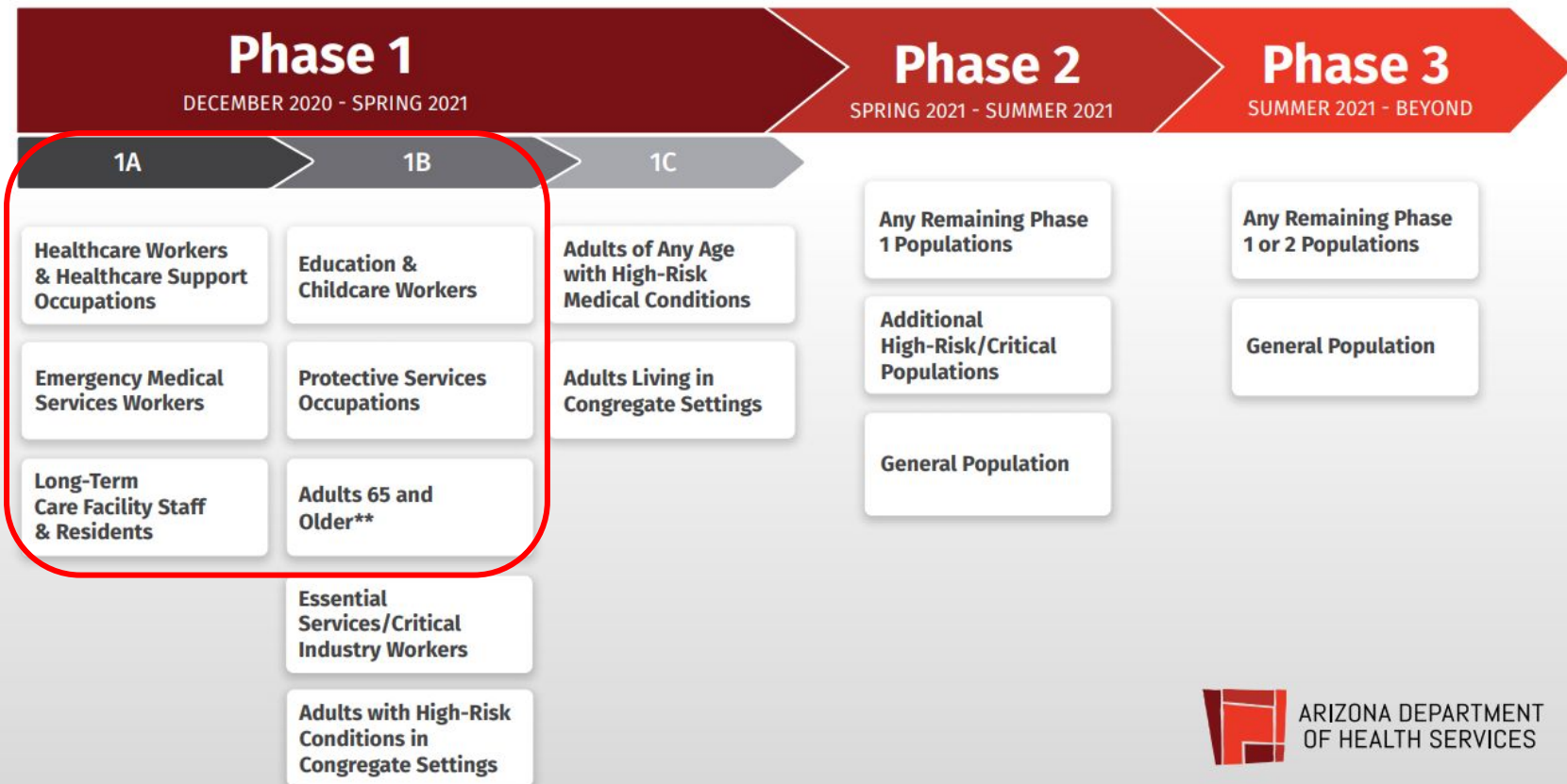
- Certain populations
 - Immune compromised
 - Pregnancy
- Ages for approval (assume ≥ 18 years old)



Discussion Questions - Janssen Vaccine

1. If the FDA approves the use of Janssen vaccine, does VAPAC approve its use in Arizona?
2. Which populations should be considered for Janssen vaccine?

Arizona COVID-19 Vaccine Prioritization*



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*Distribution groups and timelines of phases shown are tentative. Local allocators may further subprioritize in each phase based on vaccine supply. This information is subject to change due to future [vaccine distribution guidance recommendations](#), FDA approval of vaccines, and vaccine allocation/availability.

**Local jurisdictions may be vaccinating Adults 75 and Older. Visit azhealth.gov/findvaccine for more information.

Phase 1B - Essential Workers

- Frontline essential workers
 - Defined by ACIP as subset of essential workers at highest risk for work-related exposure because their work-related duties must be performed onsite and involve being in close proximity (<6 feet) to public or coworkers
 - ACIP examples: first responders and corrections officers (in AZ Priority 1B), food and agricultural, U.S. postal service, manufacturing, grocery store, public transit, education and childcare (in AZ Priority 1B)
- Other essential workers
 - ACIP examples: transportation and logistics, water and wastewater, food service, shelter and housing (e.g., construction), finance (e.g. bank tellers), IT and communications, energy, legal, media, public safety (e.g., engineers), public health workers



Phase 1B - Essential Workers

DEFINITIONS FOR PHASE 1B GROUPS

Chicago:

<https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/sites/covid19-vaccine/home/vaccine-distribution-phases.html>

CATEGORIES	CITY OF CHICAGO DEFINITION	CHICAGO ESTIMATE*
People 65 years of age and older	People 65 years of age and older; where possible, prioritizing Chicagoans 75 years and older and Chicagoans age 65-74 with underlying medical conditions	363,000
Non-healthcare residential settings	Homeless shelters, women's shelters, adult day care programs, correctional settings (jail officers, juvenile facility staff, workers providing in-person support, detainees), and other non-healthcare residential settings that have experienced outbreaks (e.g. convents)	21,000
First Responders	Fire, law enforcement, 911 workers, security personnel, school officers	42,000
Grocery Store Workers	Baggers, cashiers, stockers, pick-up, customer service, those working in feeding or at food pantries	17,000
Education	Teachers, principals, student support, and student aides at pre-K-12 schools, day care staff	142,500
Public Transit Workers	Bus drivers, train conductors, flight crews, taxi drivers and ride sharing services (workers that have worked an average of at least 20 hours per week for the last three months), and all persons working for local transit agencies unable to work from home	60,000
Manufacturing	Industrial production of goods for distribution to retail, wholesale or other manufacturers	53,000
Food and Agriculture	Processing plants, veterinary health, livestock services, animal care, greenhouses and indoor locations where food is grown en masse	10,000
Government	U.S. Postal Service Workers; City government leaders and City elected officials critical to maintain continuity of governmental operations and services	5,300
Caregivers	Parents, including foster parents, and other primary caregivers of medically fragile children or adults who live at home but require a level of ongoing medical care typically provided by a rehabilitation hospital or skilled nursing facility	~35,000

Phase 1B - Essential Workers

North Carolina:

<https://files.nc.gov/covid/documents/vaccines/Deeper-Dive-Group-3.pdf>

Frontline essential workers are people who:

- Must be in-person at their place of work
- Work in one of the eight essential sectors listed below*

Critical Manufacturing	Education	Essential Goods	Food and Agriculture
Including for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Workers manufacturing medical supplies, medical equipment or PPE• Workers manufacturing products needed for food and agricultural supply chains	Including for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Child care staff**• K-12 teachers and support staff**• College and university instructors and support staff	Including for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Workers in stores that sell groceries and medicine	Including for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meat packing workers• Food processing workers• Farm workers• Migrant farm/fishery workers• Food distribution and supply chain workers• Restaurant workers
Government and Community Services	Health Care and Public Health	Public Safety	Transportation
Including for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• U.S. Postal Service and other shipping workers• Court workers• Elected officials• Clergy• Homeless shelter staff• Veterinarians, veterinarian staff and veterinarian students	Including for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public health workers• Social workers	Including for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Firefighters and EMS• Law enforcement• Corrections workers• Security officers• Public agency workers responding to abuse and neglect	Including for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public transit workers• Division of Motor Vehicles workers• Transportation maintenance and repair technicians• Workers supporting highway infrastructure

Phase 1B - Essential Workers

Virginia:

<https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/content/uploads/sites/191/2021/01/Phase-1b-In-Dept-h.pdf>

Definition of Frontline Essential Workers

Workers who are in sectors essential to the functioning of society, are at substantially higher risk of exposure to SARS-CoV-2, and cannot work remotely. Frontline Essential Workers include:

- Police, Fire, and Hazmat
- Corrections and homeless shelter workers
- Childcare/PreK-12 Teachers/Staff (public and private)
- Food and Agriculture (including veterinarians)
- Manufacturing
- Grocery store workers
- Public transit workers
- Mail carriers (USPS and private)
- Officials needed to maintain continuity of government (including judges and public-facing judicial workers)

Phase 1B - Essential Workers

Arizona: [EO 2020-12](#)

Essential government	Laundry services	Supplies for essential businesses
Human, charitable, and social services	Gas stations and transportation	Professional services
Essential infrastructure	Financial institutions	Manufacture, distribution, and supply chain
Grocery & medicine stores	Hardware and supply stores	Hotels and motels
Food, beverage, restaurants, and agriculture	Critical trades	Funeral services
Media	Mail, post, shipping, logistics, and delivery services	

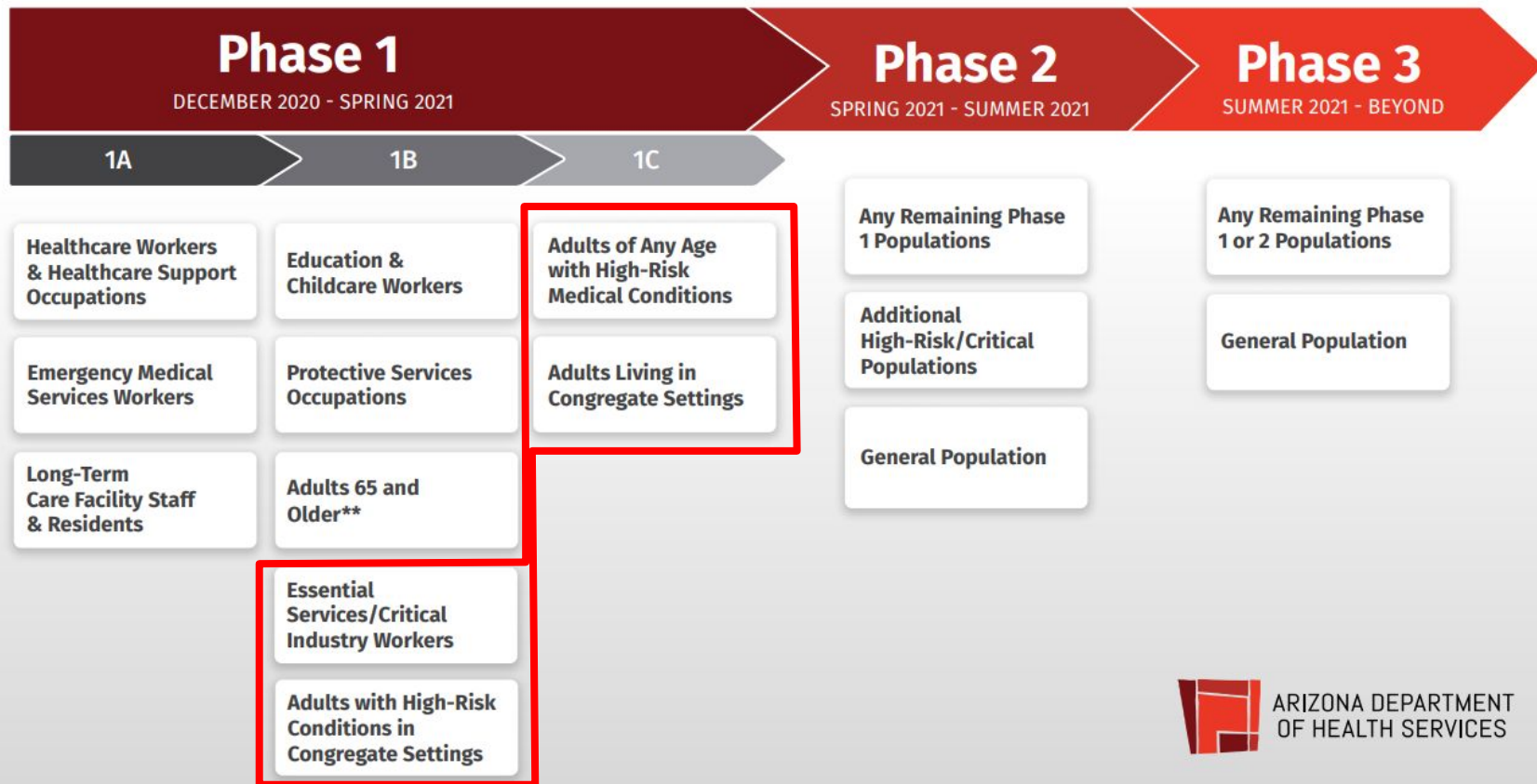
Discussion Questions - Essential Workers

- Should workers be prioritized within this group? If so, how?
- When should the statewide recommendation shift to include full Phase 1B?

References:

- [ACIP - Evidence Table for COVID-19 Vaccines Allocation in Phases 1b and 1C of the Vaccination Program](#)
- [ACIP - The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices' Updated Interim Recommendation for Allocation of COVID-19 Vaccine — United States, December 2020](#)
- [CDC - Interim List of Categories of Essential Workers Mapped to Standardized Industry Codes and Titles](#)
- [Executive Order 2020-12: Prohibiting the Closure of Essential Services](#)

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Mohave Community College vaccination site



10 Photos VIEW FULL GALLERY

Arizona religious leaders receive COVID-19 vaccines
Arizona religious leaders receive vaccines during a press conference at the First Institutional Baptist Church in Phoenix on Feb. 3, 2021.



Machrina Leach (center), a Maricopa County Public Health nurse manager, administers the first dose of a COVID-19 vaccine to Chibumbi Onwileko, a certified nursing assistant, at the Arizona Department of Health Services state public laboratory in Phoenix on Dec. 16, 2020. David Wallace/The Republic



Health workers test community members at Fort Tuthill in December. The site has now partially been transformed into a vaccination site for eligible residents.

CREDIT RYAN HEINSIUS / KNAU



From left: Gabriela Cabellio, RN, director of nursing for adult medicine, and Brenda Coppola, RN, director of maternal/child health, inspect vials of COVID-19 vaccine that arrived in the county's first shipment of vaccines Monday to the Maricopa Community Health

HonorHealth Retweeted
Jim Whitfill MD @whitfill · Feb 14
Vaccinating 1800+ @pvschools and @ScottsdaleUSD teachers today for dose 2 here at the @honorhealth POD. Hearing cheers with each teacher fully vaccinated. And some special #ValentinesDay masks too!



Rain or Shine!



Kelsi McMartin, a behavioral health consultant at North County Healthcare, receives a COVID vaccination Tuesday at Payson High School. Specialist Matthew Bryant administered the shot. Additional vaccination events will be held, but health officials ask for the public's patience as they work through the first phases of the CDC recommended vaccine rollout.

